

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 62.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 10,312.

HALE BROS. & CO.

## At No Season of the Year

HAS OUR ASSORTMENT OF

## TRUNKS, VALISES,

—AND—

## TRAVELING BAGS

BEEN SO LARGE AS AT THIS DATE.

And at no time have we been enabled to offer such

## INDUCEMENTS IN THE WAY OF PRICE AS NOW.

It will cost you nothing to look,  
and we think will serve your  
interests to advantage.

## Get Our Prices Before Making Purchases.

Zinc Packing Trunks, with Tray; all sizes, from \$1.75 to \$4.

Dressing Trunks, Paper-covered; a full line of sizes, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Zinc-covered, Banded-top Trunks, \$3.50 and upwards.

Zinc-covered, Banded-top Trunks, extra-heavy, \$4.25 to \$5.25 and upwards.

Canvas-covered Trunks, extra well bound; good, strong and durable. TRUNKS, all sizes, at \$7, \$8.50 and upwards.

Fancy Zinc-covered Saratoga Trunks, at \$8, \$8.50 and upwards.

Finer Grade Fancy Covered Zinc Saratoga Trunks, at \$10, \$11, \$12 and upwards.

Extra-fine Fancy Covered Zinc Saratoga Trunks, at \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15 and upwards.

Hale's Sole Leather Trunks, with Canvas Cover, manufactured expressly for our trade in two sizes, at \$25 and \$28 each.

Shawl Straps for 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and upwards.

Trunk Straps, all sizes.

On SATURDAY NEXT, we shall sell our Special Lot of CALICOES, at 4 cents a yard.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

## HALE BROS. & CO.,

No. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

## TO THE LADIES!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF FINE

## BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE!

IN ALL SHAPES AND COLORS. ALSO, A FINE LINE OF

## FAIENCE WARE!

THE LATEST EASTERN CRAZE.

You are requested to call early and examine these FINE GOODS. "G"

We have still left a few of those Fine  
Moss Rose Tea Sets (44 pieces), at  
\$7.50.

Also, Ironstone China Dinner Sets  
(122 pieces), at \$9.

Glass Sets 4 pieces, consisting of  
Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Butter-  
Dish and Spoon Holder, only  
35c per set.

Library Lamps (all complete, 14-in.  
Shade, Burner and Chimney), at  
\$2.50.

Also, a Fine Line of Carving Sets,  
from 90 cents to \$2.50 per set.

WE have a full and complete stock of everything kept in a first-class CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE STORE, and will willingly duplicate San Francisco prices.

## CHINA HALL, No. 629 J street, Sacramento.

april-1pm

## PICNIC GOODS:

A BARGAIN!

Potted Ham, Chicken and Turkey.  
Lunch Ham and Tongue.

Boned Chicken and Ham.  
Jellies and Jams.

Picnic Plates, per dozen, 15 cents.

The Langton Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—Hon. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, has been indicted by a grand jury here on his return as soon as possible after hearing of the charge of murder preferred against his son. Langston talks freely concerning his son's crime, saying a plea of self-defense will be made, and a perfectly good and conclusive defense can be shown. He has consulted with his attorney, General Imperial, and attorney A. R. Riddle, as counsel for his son, and says the defendant will be on hand when the Government is ready to proceed with the trial.

Immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow morning, the Pacific coast supplemental Chinese bill will come up in the House. Probably the entire day will be consumed in its discussion, but its passage before the end of the legislative day is to be expected.

Hundreds of petitions from militia organizations all over the country have been received by the House in favor of the bill reported favorably from the Militia Committee to increase the annual appropriation from \$200,000 to \$600,000.

The River and Harbor Committee are not yet ready to report the bill to the House and Monday. A dispute has arisen over the appropriation for the Missouri River.

Garland reported adversely to the Senate to-day the House bill making it necessary for Governors of Territories to be residents of the Territories two years prior to appointment. This bill passed the House April 8th.

The strike of railroad employees.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—The Times to-morrow will publish a careful inquiry as to the presence or absence of delegates to the Republican National Convention. It shows that 329 are for Blaine, 25 for Arthur, 73 for Edmunds, 51 for Logan, 23 for Sherman, 12 for Hawley and 37 doubtful. The above totals are the footings of a table which was prepared late to-night, after the returns were secured from all the State and Territories except New Mexico and Montana. The total number of delegates is 820, and it requires 411 to nominate.

An Unexpected Return to Life.

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Bicycles Bound for San Francisco.

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## ENTOMOLOGICAL.

### INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING ORCHARD PESTS.

**Timely Care for the Codlin Moths—Branch and Twig Burrowers—Other Kinds of Insects.**

(Specially prepared by Matthew Cooke for the RIZZARD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION.)

THE CODLIN MOTH.

By the 10th of May the hands should be placed around the trees, to capture the larvae of the first brood of the season. I found a pair April 28th with a larva, probably four or five days from the egg. To catch the larvae cut old grain sacks or cloth in strips from six to eight inches wide, and place a band on each tree near the ground. (It is expected that the rough bark has been scraped off between the band and the ground.) The fastening cord or wire should be as near the upper edge as possible, allowing the lower edge to spread out from the tree, say a quarter of an inch or so. Paper will do for bands, but cloth is preferable. Pieces of old sacks or rags should be placed in the crotches of the trees. The larvae, after leaving the fruit, when looking for place in which to pass their transformations, will crawl along the rags in the crotches, and make their cocoons or nests. The bands and material in the crotches should be examined every seventh day, without fail, and all the larvae found on them picked off and destroyed.

Notwithstanding the fact that recommendations have been made that it is not necessary to examine the bands, etc., every seventh day, the following fact would seem to indicate otherwise: A larva which I caught changed to a pupa on the 28th day of June, 1884, and the moth emerged from the pupa on July 6th. Length of time spent in the pupa state, less than eight days. Infested fruit should be picked, dried, and stored, or otherwise disposed of for size.

Fruit falling off the trees should be gathered daily, and all that is infested destroyed. By following these directions in a thorough manner, the codlin moth's ravages need not be feared. Half done work will have but little effect.

BRANCH AND TWIG BURROWERS.

Within the last two weeks several specimens have been received of an elongated pitch-colored beetle, about half an inch in length, found in the branches (especially the last year's growth) of pear, plum, apricot, cherry, olive and peach trees. This beetle, given by Figure 4, is known by the above popular name, and by its technical name *Polygraphus confertus*. The nature of the damage done to trees is by the beetle burrowing into the branch and eating the center or pith, as shown in Figure 5.



Fig. 4.

The place selected to commence its operations is at the axil of a bud or small branch. The burrows are made invariably downwards, and measure from half an inch to one inch in depth, and about one-fifth of an inch in diameter. Branches thus weakened are liable to break off, and those that do not break off are destroyed by the winter rains finding a lodgment in the burrows, thus causing the branches to decay. The perfect insects, both male and female, burrow into the branches of the fruit trees. But there is more than this. There are natural histories and habits, as the place where the eggs are deposited or where the larvae feed have not been discovered. It is thought that the larva feed on the bark of fruit trees.

Remedy: A careful search should be made and these beetles captured and destroyed; when captured, however, it will be found that they will not attack a tree whose branches have been thoroughly sprayed with the whale-oil soap and sulfur solution, of one pound of mixture to each gallon of water used.

VARIOUS KINDS OF INSECTS.

P. G. BARRETT, M. D., HOOD RIVER, OREGON, writes:

I send a small package of beetles, pupae, and larva, of what appears to me to be bark borers. I am not expert on the subject, especially the species of beetles. On my neighbors says they are the same as the common borer. I mean the large grub that runs through the dried wood, eating the meat-worm (Tenebrio molitor), which is found in grain mills, feed bins, etc., that the eggs are deposited or where the larvae feed have not been discovered. It is thought that the larva feed on the bark of fruit trees.

Remedy: A careful search should be made and these beetles captured and destroyed; when captured, however, it will be found that they will not attack a tree whose branches have been thoroughly sprayed with the whale-oil soap and sulfur solution, of one pound of mixture to each gallon of water used.

HATS AND SUNSHADES.

In hats we have the "Beret," a cap which grows in size with the head. A model of ledge straw is framed with gold-enriched lace twisted around the crown, and an aigrette of heron's feathers and light yellow ostrich tips; the Lamballe cateline of Legion straw, with long ivory-white feathers drooping at the back, and a trimming of moss-green velvet; the Bolivar, modified to fit the head, with a wide brim, and a grey stripe, trimmed with steel-blue velvet arranged in fanciful plait, with a tuft of steel and blue feathers at the side. Such are a few of the new spring chaumes, which are creating a sensation just now. Sunshades veiled over with tulie are altogether unique. For years past the tulie has been the most popular shade, and is unique in its construction, which have visited us so early this year. Besides the charming little capotes, to which our Parisianesses seem determined to remain faithful, there are larger shapes with raised open borders which are in great favor. The great art is to choose the style which suits one's face. The "Beret" is a good model, and the close capote is the more becoming model, while the slight and tall may wear the chapeau with raised border. Fancy colored straw bonnets are very fashionable. They are much trimmed with tulie, lace and beads. Flowers, like feathers, are put in clusters, very much at the top of the bonnet. In elegant toilles, very much at the dress is matched to the sunshade, and how chearless and dusty must his own appear. Why, even one lone isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why do you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy.

GOOD ARCHITECTURE.—One general rule, moreover, may be laid down to guide our criticism. This is the rule that as a work of architecture is both very conspicuous and very long-lived, its aim should be "to satisfy and not to startle." The fact that a building is "striking" is often held to prove that it fine. But the best buildings are those which, whether striking or not—often not, perhaps, at least in modern work—will seem better and better as the days go by; will not grow oppressive or aggressive or impudent, or tame, flat and uninteresting in proportion as they grow familiar.—[Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in the May Century.]

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Osaka we traveled near the shore of the inland sea, with a range of mountains not far distant on the left. The railroad is subsequently built and equipped in first-class style. Leaving the bay at Osaka, the road pursued a northerly course to Kioto, most of the way on high embankments built in the style of the great roads of the tenth century. It is cut like babies' caps, in three pieces, and is made entirely of scarlet silk tulle, edged round with large black beads, a bow of ribbon and aigrette of feathers completes the trimming. Flowers and straw bonnets have both made their appearance before Easter time, though they have not yet passed the season of sunshades, which have visited us so early this year. Besides the charming little capotes, to which our Parisianesses seem determined to remain faithful, there are larger shapes with raised open borders which are in great favor. The great art is to choose the style which suits one's face. The "Beret" is a good model, and the close capote is the more becoming model, while the slight and tall may wear the chapeau with raised border. Fancy colored straw bonnets are very fashionable. They are much trimmed with tulie, lace and beads. Flowers, like feathers, are put in clusters, very much at the top of the bonnet. In elegant toilles, very much at the dress is matched to the sunshade, and how chearless and dusty must his own appear. Why, even one lone isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why do you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MADE IN CHICAGO.—The test of the oven is the most perfect made.

DR. PRICE'S CREAMY BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

It has been used for years in a million homes.

Its great strength makes it the cheapest.

Its perfect purity the healthiest. Its family test most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE FINEST OF THE WHOLE.

MADE IN CHICAGO.—The test of the oven is the most perfect made.

DR. STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Creme Yeast, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Value Perfume.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

WE SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

mi-yiTuThs&wv

GENERAL NOTICES.

To the officers and members of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F.—You are requested to attend the meeting to be held in Temple Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1884, to make arrangements for attending and taking part in the laying of the cornerstone of the new Odd Fellows Temple in San Francisco, on May 14, 1884.

A. L. MITCHELL, N. G.

C. W. BAKER, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Members

of Industrial League, No. 157, are hereby notified that business of importance will be acted upon SAT.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 3d. A full attendance is desired.

E. B. HOBSON, B. S.

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For two months..... 3 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had at the principal Periodical Dealers, Newspapers and Agents.

**THE WEEKLY UNION**

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. Terms, One Year..... \$2 00

**SATURDAY..... MAY 3, 1884**

**SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.**

The office of the Record-Union in San Francisco is at No. 8 New Montgomery-street—Palace Hotel, opposite the Grand Opera. This can be obtained at all the principal news-stands.

WILLIAM CAMERON,  
Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

**THIS MORNING'S NEWS.**

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 125% for 4s of 1907, 113% for 4s; sterling, \$4 8864 90; 100% for 3s, 100 for os; silver bars, 113%.

Silver in London, 50 13-16d; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 4s; 125 1/2d; 45s, 115%.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 83% to 85% cents.

At the 92d session of the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday morning many thousands of shares of the middle stocks were sold at a marked decline on Thursday night's reduced prices, and the whole Comstock market was lower in sympathy. After the regular session the Comstocks were weak and Bodie stocks well sustained.

Enoch Brown (colored) was hanged yesterday at Halifax Court-house, N. S., for wife murder.

Fifteen hundred railroad employees went out on a strike yesterday in Omaha, but the company receded from its position, and the trouble ended.

Republican State Conventions were held yesterday in Kentucky and Florida.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, William McNaughan was executed for the murder of his wife.

Thursday night two men were lynched by a mob at Griffithsville, W. Va.

White gamblers killed an Indian at Thompson Falls, W. T., Thursday night.

In digging a well at Wheatland, Yuba county, several fine nuggets of gold were found at a depth of ten feet.

A row occurred in a Chinese gambling-hall at Fresno Thursday night, in which one Celestial was killed and two others wounded.

Near Clifton, Or., Thursday, a little boy was scalped to death in a tub of hot water.

A four-year-old child was run over by a truck at Spokane Falls, W. T., Thursday, and almost instantly killed.

Two bicyclists left New York yesterday to wheel across the continent to San Francisco.

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New England cotton mills have agreed to reduce production.

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An important discovery of gold has been made near Kingston, Canada.

A cave in a mine near Bloomfield, Nevada county, imprisoned two miners six hours before they were rescued.

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**WHY NOT BURN?**

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The next Legislature is to be asked to affirmatively permit such of us as choose to dispose of our dead by means of the crematory, and it is time for the friends of cremation to be moving upon public sentiment.

It is simply shameful that local authorities, not fortified by any express statute, should interpose to prevent the exercise of the right now.

We can learn of no law that compels people to bury their dead in the earth to become food for leathern worms, and to pollute the soil that, by its noxious exhalations, poisons the living.

Nevertheless, the authorities, backed by nothing but old-time prejudice, do interfere. Yet Justice Stephens, in the case of Dr. Price, has decided that cremation is lawful.

New York and San Francisco both have cremation societies, a large society has just been formed in New England, and several exist in Great Britain.

At Working, England, a crematory furnace factory has been set up.

In Pennsylvania the Legislature has legitimized cremation, and so there is progress being made.

In his recent work of travel, "Dive West," Mr. Ballou tells us of a visit to Bombay. He went out to Mahabar Hill to view the famous Towers of Silence. About their bases beautiful gardens are kept in bloom and loveliness by the most assiduous care. The towers constitute the cemetery of the Parses. Their dead are brought here, and after a simple ceremony, exposed upon the summit of the towers:

These towers are open at the top on the concave of which hundreds of vultures are always waiting in full view of every one, and as soon as the body is left the birds swoop down and quickly tear the flesh, devouring the bones absolutely picking it clean from the bones, which fall into a space below in an indiscriminate manner, leaving the skin and other elements. The hideous detail of the scene is not visible to the spectators, but the reappearance of these terrible birds is prey upon the walls, an abomination. The sight is too ghastly to be described. For instance, the body was covered with a snow-white sheet, exhibiting the outline of a beautiful, budding form suddenly snatched from life.

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How can you reconcile to your feelings such disposal as that of the remains of a tenderly beloved child? And to find a similar experience of the same kind in another place, where the parents want of sentiment or tenderness here. As soon as the brief ceremony was over the beautiful remains, evenly laid out, were deposited in the casket, the latter was closed and the bears retired. Down swooped the ravenous birds to their terrible banquets, as we turned away with a sickening sense of what transpired that wretchedness about the child's corpse at Benares did not seem to us so shocking as this. Seeing an intelligent Parrot, who had evidently been washed, we asked:

"How do you do with your dead?" he asked.  
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Perhaps, after all, it makes but little difference whether the proprie is clay. The Parsees feed the vultures with their dead, and the professed Christian gives his to the worms and to the sharks.

But these are purely sentimental reasons. The sanitary claims for incineration are simply uncontested. In Brazil it has been positively demonstrated that the graves of yellow fever victims swarm with the germs of the plague. In Egypt it has been established that the same is true of the burial-places of cholera victims. It certainly is just as reasonable to believe it true in cases of fever, small-pox and diphteria.

In New Orleans the cemeteries have been declared nuisances, and a Grand Jury has just advised the setting up of public crematories. Cremation is less expensive than burial; it sequesters no valuable ground; it removes the possibility of burial of the living; it dissipates the picture of the loved form rotting in the earth and fed upon by the most horrid of creatures; it enables the ashes of the dead to be gathered with ease and small expense, no matter how widely scattered is the family at the death of its members; it blots out the miserable superstitions about graves and cemeteries.

But when it is asked, "Why not burn?" there is, of course, expected a response. None has not yet been given—that is to say, the reply has uniformly been such as clings to the skirts of prejudice. No really practical or worthily reasonable answer has or can be made, since science, reason, economy and sanitary reform all favor cremation.

As to the sentimental phase, that is purely a matter of education. Whoever witnesses the disposal of a body in an incinerator comes away amazed at its simplicity, and the fact that none of the tragic agonies of the grave are evoked by the process.

A furnace, consuming all the gases of the process, brings a clay cylinder to a white heat. In this there is neither coal nor flame; in fact, the body is not burned, but is gently reduced to ashes as is matter in the Bourbon State, the litigant who wishes to be assured of success before the Courts will look, not to the legal attainments, but to the muscular development and physical prowess of his lawyer, and retain attorneys accordingly. This will simplify procedure, and do much to reform the law's delays and uncertainties. There is only one drawback to the perfect success of the new system—the "other fellow" may engage a more muscular lawyer; and then, too, it may be that the bench of Kentucky will, according to the same code of ethics, undertake to affirm its own decisions by putting up its "mawlays." Indeed, it is possible that some of the Judges may feel it a duty, in order to maintain the dignity of the bench and give character and force to their judgments, to put a knife or two below the short ribs of the new style of practitioners. We suggest to Mr. John L. Sullivan that here is a fine opportunity for men of his school. As a knocker-out of judges he might attain eminent success at the Kentucky bar, and command a Bourbon clientele of most enviable profitableness. Mr. Cornelison, concur, is the Nation suggests, precisely in line with the high plane of practice that Mr. Buford, a litigant of Kentucky, inaugurated not long since, when he felt obliged to murder one of the Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The Kentucky system, it will thus be seen, is eminently progressive, and will speedily work out for the bench of that fine old State the highest evolutionary possibilities of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. It does not become us, perhaps, to draw any inferences as to the relation between the development of the new system of practice in Kentucky and the fact that that State will stand high on the list among those to draw most heavily upon the Federal educational fund for the suppression of illiteracy.

A recent writer who witnessed the operation, and was converted to favor it, thus reflects upon it: "You have laid a white-robed form within the rosy cylinder and have turned away to think with gratitude that all is well. You have let your imagination dwell lovingly upon the pleasing sentiment that whatever may be left—besides the calcined bones, most pure and clean—has gone to mingle with the upper air and dwell with sunshine, birds and flowers. The darkness and the dampness of the earth have been escaped, and so have the perils of grave-snatching, the indecencies of a possible dissecting-room and the nameless horrors of putrefaction. You have pleasant memories to cherish of the last sad hour, which, instead of 'breathless darkness' and the 'narrow house,' and the dreadful thud of falling earth upon the coffin, presents to mind a lovely bed of rosy light, and a peaceful form, clad in virgin purity, resting within its soft embrace."

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This is the first work on man in America that has appeared at all entitled to rank as a history. It is exhaustive and thoroughly interesting. The first period treated is that embracing Puritan Psalmody, 1620-1771; the second, the first American composers, 1771-1815; the third, the establishment of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, 1815-1825; the fourth, the introduction of Italian opera, 1825-1842; the fifth, the establishment of the New York Philharmonic Society, 1842-1861; the sixth, the period of the civil war and its results, 1861-1880. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the history of musical culture is the last one, which is devoted to the evolution of the arts in America, the evolution of the slave songs, negro minstrels, etc., will be delighted with Dr. Ritter's work.







## THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Friday, May 2d.  
The Senate met at 10 a. m., Lieutenant-Governor Daggett in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Journal of Thursday read and approved.

Considered a resolution requiring all committees to report all bills before them by Monday next. Adopted.

Considered a petition from citizens of Amador county asking for the passage of the Barry bill.

Assembly Bill No. 52 and 53, relative to revenue and taxation, were referred to the Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Assembly bill appropriating \$2,000 to enable the Controller to investigate the account of State taxes. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Assembly Bill No. 10 (the Barry bill), amendment, was read a third time and carried over to the 14th.

Sullivan explained that he had intended to vote for the amended bill, but in deference to the wishes of the majority of his party in the Senate he voted for its passage.

Cross explained that he had introduced the bill far from home, and it was better than nothing, and he was proud to find his party in the Senate voting solidly in its favor.

Taylor, reported back Assembly Bills Nos. 14 and 37, recommending their passage.

The Senate took up Assembly Bill No. 14 (commodity tax) on its merits, which was read the first time and made the special order for Monday next, at 3 p. m.

Senate Bill No. 3 (same subject), coming in at its second reading, Del Val moved to make it the special order for Monday next, at 3:30 p. m.

Knight and Brooks proposed postponement, and Del Val spoke in favor.

The roll was called, and the Senate voted to postpone.

Kellogg moved a call of the Senate. Lost. He then moved to reconsider the vote whereof Senate Bill No. 3 was made the special order for Monday next.

Cross from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back Assembly Bill No. 14 (commodity tax), which was read the second time.

Assembly Bill No. 42, prescribing the method of calculating the annual assessment of railroads, was read the first time.

Assembly Bill No. 43, to amend Sections 3771, 3773 and 3775 of the Political Code, relating to revenue and taxation, was read the first time.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4, providing for the appointment of a Federal Marine Transportation Commission, was taken up, and lost.

Assembly concurrent resolution, concerning the removal of tax suits from the State to the Federal Courts, was taken up. The bill was carried with the following result: Ayes 21, noes 1.

APPROPRIATION SESSION.

On requesting a motion to adjourn, Cross to adjourn till 2:30 p. m. on Monday, to enable committees to complete the work before them, and the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 8 to 11, decided not to so adjourn.

Motion was made to make the special order be postponed until 11 a. m. on Tuesday. Carried.

The question recurring on the motion to adjourn until 11 a. m. on Tuesday, was carried with the following result: Ayes 21, noes 11, and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

### ASSEMBLY.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m.

The first order of the hour was the consideration of the resolutions relative to the entry of judgments in delinquent tax suits against the Central Pacific and other railroads, and for taxes among those then owing in the amounts in suit and suits, that in relation to the conduct and management of those suits on the part of the Attorney-general, which were since seven sessions were proponed in the name of the Attorney-general, which were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The committee made two reports—a majority and minority—the former signed by seven and the latter six members. The order of the special order was to have the House adopt one of the reports.

Nick, Cull, Compton, Wharton and Booth made amendments against the House taking any action on the matter.

The resolutions, or motion, were made a special order for 10 a. m. Monday, when they will be considered in connection with a resolution introduced by Storke.

Whitney, Barry and Bailey presented petitions from their constituents asking for the passage of the Barry bill.

Introduced a resolution that the Controller of State be required to draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount of \$2,000, to be paid to each member for his difference between his stationery account as filed by the Secretary of the State and the \$25 allowance.

motion for Public Expenditures. He said in his opinion the Legislature had been of but little service to the State, and he did not think they should draw any more than what was actually necessary.

The motion to refer was lost.

Berry moved to make it \$5 instead of \$2,000, this being supported by several members and voted down.

Cutter's resolution was then carried almost unanimously, and carried a third reading to illuminate the countenances of those members who had only drawn \$1 worth of stamps.

Assembly Bill No. 28 (Water and drainage tax bill) was read the first time for a bill at 10 a. m.

Wharfe's bill, relating to the powers and duties of the Board of Education, was introduced and passed Thursday, was reconsidered and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3674.—No reduction must be made in the amount of money under the party affected thereby, of his agent, makes and files a written report to the Board.

Wharfe claimed such reduction should be made; but no such application shall be received by the Board during the three days next prior to the date of the election.

Assembly Bill No. 36 (Bibb's bill), relative to county assessments, was passed on the file.

The Field bill, relating to the collection of taxes on real estate, was amended so that the word "money" includes gold and silver coin of the United States, bank notes and foreign coins.

It was ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Section 3674.—It is hereby known to the knowledge of this House that the absence of the Hon. A. B. Moffitt of Los Angeles is in consequence of personal trouble, and that he has been in great pain, and has felt sympathy for him in his afflictions, and earnestly hope for his early recovery.

Assembly Bill No. 37 (Water and drainage tax bill) for right transportation on railroads, was considered on the second reading file and as amended by the Board, by inserting after line 2d, "and a bill for a water and drainage tax on the Board of Railroad Commissioners established, not any rail road operated in this State charge for broken car load exceeding 100 pounds in weight, and for each car load less than 100 per cent the rate established and charged for the same articles when shipped in carload lots."

It was then ordered engrossed to a third reading and made a special order for Tuesday morning.

Coleman moved that when the House adjourn it be until 2 p. m. Monday. Carried.

The Barry bill was received back from the Senate in an amended form and took its place on the file.

At 12 o'clock on motion of Murdock, the House adjourned.

### EXTRASESSIONAL NOTES.

There was to be a slight conflict of authority in the Democratic senatorial ranks. Ryan yesterday announced that the Democratic Senators would caucus immediately after the adjournment of the Senate and shortly afterward Marquay stated that the Democratic Senators would meet in caucus this evening. It seems that one committee of the Senate would not admit the right of the other wing to boss the whole business, and the result is a sort of Chancery and Eng. combination. There is a marked division in the Senate, but the two wings are nearly equal, but very little difference.

Senator Spencer of Napa, who was in unusually good humor yesterday prepared a resolution to the effect that the Senate should be adjourned for the purpose of having a conference with the House.

The Senate yesterday accepted the resolution.

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